Series of National School Books.

THIRD BOOK

OF

LESSONS;

FOR

The Use of Schools.

LONDON: C. W.
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

SERIES OF NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

THIRD BOOK

OF

LESSONS,

FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

LONDON, C.W.:
PUBLISHED BY ROBERT REID,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
1863.

Virginia E. Hall
Exeter
Jan. 8th
1864

PREFACE.

It will be observed, that the first few Sections of the Third Book consist of a series of Lessons on animal subjects; but should Teachers consider the arrangement not sufficiently varied to keep up the interest of the Pupils, they can cause the Lessons to be read in such order as they may deem best fitted for that purpose. To assist them in doing so, a different arrangement has been adopted in the Table of Contents, from that in the book itself; and where variety is the object, it may be easily attained by taking a lesson from each class of subjects in rotation. It is recommended, that the Pupils be made to commit the best pieces of poetry to memory; and that they be taught to read and repeat them with due attention to pronunciation, accent, and emphasis. Columns of words, divided into syllables, have been continued, as in the Second Book of Lessons, to assist children in learning to pronounce the words, and as exercises in spelling. A Lesson containing all the parts of Speech has also

been given, to prepare the Pupils for the use of a Grammar, and in some degree to make up for the want of it to those who may have no opportunity of being taught from one. There has also been added a Lesson containing the principal English Prefixes and Affixes employed in the formation of words; which Teachers are recommended to use according to the subjoined example. The first four Lessons in Geography are designed to be taught according to the directions prefixed to the Second Book. If Teachers think that it will be of advantage to exercise their Pupils, according to the method prescribed in the Lessons on the Parts of Speech, and on the Prefixes and Affixes, at an earlier stage of their progress than these Lessons are here given, they can cause them to be learned, either when the Book is commenced, or at any other period which they deem most convenient and proper. Attention is particularly requested to the Lesson on Glass, in the first Section; which has been taken, with a few alterations, from Lessons on Objects, according to the system of Pestalozzi, and is intended to show how the Master ought to make his Pupils familiar with the general and distinguishing properties of all material substances. To teach this system with effect, they are recommended to provide themselves with specimens of all the inanimate objects mentioned in the Lessons, and with drawings of all the animals. They will also find, that the same system of teach-

ing may be very advantageously applied, to impress on the minds of children the contents of descriptive Lessons on any subject, by causing them to repeat in order each particular of the information conveyed in such Lessons. Lest it should be thought that the Lessons in the Third Book increase in difficulty too rapidly, it may be necessary to explain, that it is expected that the Pupils, while they are learning this Book, will also be made to read the Scripture Lessons recommended by the Commissioners.

CONTENTS.

I.—FABLES.

IN PROSE.

		PAGE
The Fox and the Goat		6
The Lion and the Mouse		10
The Wolf and the Lamb		21
The Stag Drinking		27
The Swallow and other Birds		51
The Two Bees	*Dodsley.*	209

IN VERSE.

The Bears and the Bees	*Merrick.*	17
The Hare and many Friends	*Gay.*	28
The Nightingale and the Glow-worm	*Cowper.*	43
The Butterfly and the Snail	*Gay.*	62
The Boy and the Rainbow	*Wilkie.*	210
The Chameleon	*Merrick.*	240

II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

The Fox	*Thomson's Lessons.*	4
The Lion		8
The Tiger	*Bigland.*	11
The Bear	*Thomson's Lessons.*	14
The Wolf		18
The Park		24
The Rein-Deer	*Trimmer.*	30
The Dog		33

		PAGE
The Nightingale	*Goldsmith.*	41
The Pigeon or Dove		44
The Swallow		48
The Salmon	*History of Wonderful Fishes.*	54
The Cod	*Trimmer.*	56
The Butterfly	*Ibid.*	60
Glass	*Lessons on Objects.*	1
Metals	*Evenings at Home.*	114
Gold	*Ibid.*	117
Silver	*Ibid.*	124
Quicksilver	*Ibid.*	127
Copper	*Ibid.*	130
Iron	*Ibid.*	134
Lead	*Ibid.*	139
Tin	*Ibid.*	143

II.—RELIGIOUS AND MORAL LESSONS.

IN PROSE.

Birth of Isaac, and Expulsion of Ishmael		64
Trial of Abraham's Faith		67
Death of Sarah, Marriage of Isaac, and Death of Abraham		70
Jacob and Esau		73
History of Joseph		80, 83, 90
History of Moses		94
Deliverance of the Israelites		97
The Law		101
The Folly of Pride	*Guardian.*	211
The Pious Sons		216
Self-Denial	*Jane Taylor.*	219

IN VERSE.

Against Quarrelling and Fighting		13
A Prayer	*Logan.*	105
The Finding of Moses	*Graham.*	106
The First-Born of Egypt		107
A Hebrew Melody	*Moore.*	110
Hymn of the Hebrew Maid	*Scott.*	111

PAGE
Protection and Guidance Supplicated.....*Montgomery.* 119
Spread of the Gospel.....*Heber.* 160
The Death of the Just.....*Edmeston.* 205
On a Watch.....*Carter.* 208
The Sluggard.....*Watts.* 223
My Father 's at the Helm..... 225
Human Frailty.....*Cowper.* 230

IV.—GEOGRAPHY.

Europe..... 157
Asia.....*Douglas.* 162
Africa..... 167
America.....*Douglas.* 174
Peak Cavern, Derbyshire.....*Clarke.* 178
Visit to a Newcastle Coal-pit.....*Wakefield.* 181
Fingal's Cave, Isle of Staffa.....*Ibid.* 184
The Giant's Causeway.....*Clarke.* 189
The Lake of Killarney.....*Ibid.* 196

V.—MISCELLANEOUS LESSONS.

IN PROSE.

Money..... 148
Exchanges..... 150
Commerce..... 152
Coin..... 154
The Parts of Speech..... 194
Prefixes and Affixes..... 195
The Mask of Nature.....*Barbauld.* 199
The Whistle.....*Franklin.* 206
The Dervis..... 224
Whang, the Miller.....*Goldsmith.* 227
The Lost Camel..... 231
Travellers' Wonders.....*Evenings at Home.* 234
True Heroism.....*Ibid.* 243
African Hospitality.....*Park's Travels.* 247
Adventure of Mungo Park.....*Ibid.* 252
Solon and Crœsus..... 257

IN VERSE.

		PAGE
The Pet Lamb	*Wordsworth.*	23
The Laplander		32
The Harper	*Campbell.*	40
To the Cuckoo	*Logan.*	52
The Sea	*Mrs. Howitt.*	58
The Birds	*Hemans.*	165
To a Dying Infant	*Anon.*	169
Birds of Passage	*Hemans.*	176
The Homes of England	*Ibid.*	183
Scotland	*James Gray.*	186
Lines sent to the Irish Harp Society	*Miss Balfour.*	192
Day; a Pastoral	*Cunningham.*	201
The Common Lot	*Montgomery.*	214
The Orphan Boy	*Opie.*	217
The Spectacles		232
The Good alone are Great	*Beattie.*	246
Love of Country	*Scott.*	250
Verses supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk	*Cowper.*	255
The Battle of Blenheim	*Southey.*	260

THIRD BOOK.

SECTION I.

LESSON I.

GLASS.

com-bin-ed	fur-nish-ed	cal-cin-ed
u-nite	reg-u-lar-ly	suf-fi-cient
ex-po-sure	man-u-fac-tur-ed	op-e-ra-tion
in-tense	Si-don	tube
dis-cov-er-ed	cel-e-brat-ed	ad-heres
Sy-ri-a	fur-na-ces	in-tend-ed
ka-li	pre-pare	gra-du-al-ly
vit-ri-fied	an-neal	im-me-di-ate-ly

GLASS is made of sand or flint and the ashes of certain plants, which are made to melt and unite by exposure to intense heat. It is said to have been discovered by some merchants, who were driven by stress of weather on the coast of Syria. They had lighted a fire on the shore with a plant called kali; and the sand, mixing with the ashes, was vitrified by the heat. This furnished the merchants with the hint for the making of glass, which was first regularly manufactured at Sidon, in Syria. England is now much celebrated for its glass.

There are three sorts of furnaces used in making glass; one to prepare the *frit*, a second to work

the glass, and a third to *anneal* it. After the ashes and sand are properly mixed, they are put into the first furnace, where they are burned or calcined for a sufficient time, and become what is called *frit*. This being afterwards boiled in pots or crucibles of pipe-clay in the second furnace, is fit for the operation of *blowing*, which is done with a hollow tube of iron about three feet and a half long, to which the melted matter adheres, and by means of which it is blown and whirled into the intended shape. The *annealing* furnace is used for cooling the glass very gradually; for if it be exposed to the cold air immediately after being blown; it will fall into a thousand pieces, as if struck by a hammer.

TEACHER. Now, in this piece of glass, which I hold in my hand, what qualities do you observe? What can you say that it is?

PUPIL. It is bright.

T. Feel it, and tell me what it is?

P. It is cold.

T. Feel it again, and compare it with the piece of sponge that is tied to your slate, and then tell me what you perceive in the glass?

P. It is smooth; it is hard.

T. What other glass is there in the room?

P. The windows.

T. Look out at the window, and tell me what you see?

P. I see the garden.

T. When I close the shutter, what do you observe?

P. I cannot see any thing.

T. Why cannot you see any thing?

P. I cannot see through the shutters.

T. What difference do you observe between the shutters and the glass?

P. I cannot see through the shutters, but I can see through the glass.

T. Can you tell me any word that will express the quality which you observe in the glass?

P. No.

T. I will tell you, then; pay attention that you may recollect it. It is transparent. What do you now understand when I tell you that a substance is transparent?

P. That you can see through it.

T. You are right. Try and recollect something that is transparent.

P. Water.

T. If I were to let this glass fall, or you were to throw a ball at the window, what would be the consequence?

P. The glass would be broken. It is brittle.

T. If I use the shutter in the same way, what would be the consequence?

P. It would not break.

T. If I gave it a heavy blow with a very hard substance, what would happen?

P. It would then break.

T. Would you therefore call the wood brittle?

P. No.

T. What substances then do you call brittle?

P. Those that are easily broken.

LESSON II.

THE FOX.

qua-dru-ped	strat-a-gems	vine-yard
muz-zle	char-ac-ter	Phil-is-tines
e-rect	prov-erb	Her-od
re-si-dence	fre-quent-ly	te-trarch
crev-ice	pre-ci-pice	Gal-i-lee
de-struct-ive	for-tu-nate	craf-ti-ness
nox-i-ous	dis-cov-er	al-lu-sion
con-sti-tute	Rey-nard	des-ti-tute
con-ti-nent	Scrip-ture	gra-ti-tude

THE fox is a quadruped of the dog kind. This animal is found in almost every quarter of the world. His colour is brown; he has a sharp muzzle; his ears are erect and pointed; and his tail is straight and bushy, and tipped with white. His usual residence is a den or large burrow, formed under the surface of the ground, or in some deep crevice of a rock. This he seldom leaves till the evening; and then he prowls about the woods and fields for food, till the morning. He feeds on hares, rabbits, poultry, feathered game, moles, rats, and mice; and he is known to be very fond of fruit. He runs down hares and rabbits, by pursuing them like a slow-hound. His voice is a sort of yelping bark.

Although the fox is very destructive to poultry and game, and sometimes takes the liberty of carrying off or devouring a lamb, he is of service to mankind, by destroying many kinds of noxious

animals. His skin constitutes a soft and warm fur, which, in many parts of Europe, is used for muffs and tippets, for the lining of winter garments, and for robes of state. In some parts of the continent, his flesh is eaten as food.

In many countries, and in a special manner in England, hunting the fox is a favourite field-sport. Gentlemen on horseback hunt him with hounds; and he has been known to run fifty miles, and after all to save his life, by wearing out the dogs as well as the horses and huntsmen.

His various stratagems for obtaining prey and avoiding his enemies, have justly procured for him the character of cunning; so that "as cunning or crafty as a fox" has grown into a proverb. Many instances of his having this quality in great perfection are related. A fox had been frequently chased, and always escaped by appearing to go over a precipice; and it commonly happened, that several of the dogs, in the eagerness of pursuit, went over and were killed. At last, on exploring the place, the huntsmen were so fortunate as to discover, that the fox had his den just under the brow of the precipice, and that by laying hold, with his teeth, of a strong twig that grew beside it, he had the art of swinging himself into the hole, out of which, however, he was able to scramble at any time without danger. But human skill baffled the cunning of the fox. The huntsmen cut off the twig, and next time Reynard was pursued he ran to catch it as formerly, trusting that it was still there; but, of course, he missed his aim, and

tumbling down among the rocks, was mangled almost as much as if he had been torn to pieces by the dogs.

The fox is mentioned in Scripture. Samson employed five hundred foxes to burn the vineyards and corn-fields of the Philistines. Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded John the Baptist, was called a fox by Christ, on account of his craftiness. And our Saviour makes an affecting allusion to this animal, when he says, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man has not where to lay his head."

THOMSON'S LESSONS.

LESSON XII.

THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

sul-try	mu-tu-al-ly	pos-ture
de-scri-ed	pro-pos-ed	as-sist-ance
de-scend-ed	re-ject-ed	ha-zard
suf-fi-cient-ly	con-fi-dent	ad-vice
al-lay-ed	ex-tri-cate	ven-ture
ex-pe-di-ents	dif-fi-cul-ty	con-si-der-ed

A FOX and a goat, travelling together on a very sultry day, found themselves exceedingly thirsty, when, looking round the country, in order to discover a place where they might meet with water, they at length descried a clear spring at the bottom of a pit. They both eagerly descended; and having

sufficiently allayed their thirst, it was high time to consider how they should get out. Many expedients for this purpose were mutually proposed and rejected. At last the crafty fox cried out with great joy, A thought has just entered my mind, which I am confident will extricate us out of our difficulty. Do you, said he to the goat, only rear yourself upon your hind legs, and rest your fore-feet against the side of the pit: in this posture I will climb up to your head, whence I shall be able with a spring to reach the top; and when I am once there, you are sensible it will be very easy for me to pull you out by the horns. The simple goat liked the proposal well, and immediately placed himself as directed; by means of which the fox, without much difficulty, gained the top. And now, said the goat, give me the assistance you proposed. Thou old fool, replied the fox, hadst thou but half as much wit as beard, thou wouldst never have believed that I would hazard my own life to save thine. However, I will leave thee with a piece of advice, which may be of service to thee hereafter, if thou shouldst have the good fortune to make thy escape. *Never venture into a pit again, before thou hast well considered how to get out of it.*

LESSON IV.

THE LION.

ad-van-ces	re-sem-bles	hab-i-ta-tions
tawn-y	thun-der	ti-mid-i-ty
ma-jes-tic	com-pell-ed	di-min-ish-es
ir-ri-ta-tion	ex-treme	ac-quaint-ed
pe-cu-li-ar	de-ters	for-ti-tude
lus-tre	re-course	neigh-bour-hood
for-mi-da-ble	ar-ti-fice	dis-po-si-tion
ap-pear-ance	pro-di-gi-ous	ed-u-ca-tion
as-pect	am-bush	chas-tise
ter-ri-fic	op por-tu-ni-ty	dan-ge-rous
gran-deur	cour-age	pro-voke
des-cribe	ap-proach-es	se-cu-ri-ty

THE length of the largest lion is between eight and nine feet; his tail is about four, and his height is about four feet and a half. He has a long and thick mane, which grows longer and thicker as he advances in years. The hair of the rest of his body is short and smooth, of a tawny colour, but whitish on the belly. The female is about one-fourth part less than the male, and without the mane. The form of the lion is strikingly bold and majestic. His large and shaggy mane, which he can erect at pleasure; his huge eye-brows; his round and fiery eye-balls, which, upon the least irritation, seem to glow with peculiar lustre; together with the formidable appearance of his teeth; give him an aspect of terrific grandeur, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to describe. His roaring is loud and dreadful; when

heard in the night, it resembles distant thunder. His cry of anger is much louder and shriller.

The lion seldom attacks any animal openly, except when compelled by extreme hunger, in which case no danger deters him. But, as most animals endeavour to avoid him, he is obliged to have recourse to artifice, and take his prey by surprise. For this purpose he crouches on his belly, in some thicket, where he watches till his prey comes forward; and then, with one prodigious spring, he leaps upon it from a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, and generally seizes it at the first bound. Should he happen to miss his object, he gives up the pursuit, and returns to the place of his ambush, with a measured step, and there lies in wait for another opportunity. His lurking place is generally near a spring or a river, that he may lay hold of the animals which come thither to quench their thirst.

It is observed of the lion, that his courage diminishes, and his caution and timidity are greater, as he approaches the habitations of men. Being acquainted with the power of their arms, he loses his natural fortitude to such a degree, as to be terrified at the sound of the human voice. He has been known to fly before women, and even children, and suffer himself to be driven away by them from his lurking place in the neighbourhood of villages. His disposition is such as to admit of a certain degree of education; and it is a well-known fact that the keepers of wild beasts frequently play with him, pull out his tongue,

hold him by the teeth, and even chastise him without cause. It is dangerous, however, to provoke him too far, or to depend upon his temper with too much security. The lion is found in Asia, and in the hottest parts of Africa.

In Scripture this animal is sometimes spoken of as an emblem of strength. Jacob compared his son Judah to a lion, to denote the future courage and power of his tribe. The devil is said to go about like "a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." And Jesus Christ is styled the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," because he subdues the enemies of his church and people.

LESSON V.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

ac-ci-dent	at-tri-bute	ben-e-fac-tor
in-no-cent	en-treat-ed	re-pair-ing
fright-en-ed	il-lus-tri-ous	de-liv-er-ing
i-ma-gin-ing	in-sig-ni-fi-cant	pre-serv-er
clem-en-cy	gen-e-rous-ly	con-vin-ced

A LION, by accident, laid his paw upon a poor innocent mouse. The frightened little creature, imagining she was just going to be devoured, begged hard for her life, urged that clemency was the fairest attribute of power, and earnestly entreated his majesty not to stain his illustrious claws with the blood of so insignificant an animal; upon which the lion very generously set her at liberty. It happened a few days afterwards that

the lion, ranging for his prey, fell into the toils of the hunter. The mouse heard his roarings, knew the voice of her benefactor, and immediately repairing to his assistance, gnawed in pieces the meshes of the net; and, by delivering her preserver, convinced him, that *there is no creature so much below another, but may have it in his power to return a good office.*

LESSON VI.

THE TIGER.

beau-ti-ful	com-plete-ly	fe-ro-ci-ous
ra-pa-ci-ous	re-sem-bles	e-las-ti-ci-ty
de-struct-ive	min-i-a-ture	in-cred-i-ble
in-sa-ti-a-ble	dif-fer-ence	a-gil-i-ty
sa-tis-fi-ed	mot-tled	buf-fa-lo
sa-ti-at-ed	pan-ther	el-e-phant
slaugh-ter	leop-ard	rhi-no-ce-ros
hap-pi-ly	or-na-ment-ed	fu-ri-ous
spe-ci-es	dread-ing	oc-ca-sion-al-ly
cli-mates	op-po-si-tion	al-te-ra-tion
e-spe-ci-al-ly	vic-tim	dis-po-si-tion

THE tiger is one of the most beautiful, but at the same time, one of the most rapacious and destructive of the whole animal race. It has an insatiable thirst after blood, and, even when satisfied with food, is not satiated with slaughter. Happily for the rest of the animal race, as well as for mankind, this destructive quadruped is not very common, nor the species very widely diffused, being confined to the warm climates of the east, espe-

cially India and Siam. It generally grows to a larger size than the largest mastiff dog, and its form so completely resembles that of a cat, as almost to induce us to consider the latter as a tiger in miniature. The most striking difference which is observed between the tiger and the other animals of the cat kind, consists in the different marks on the skin. The panther, the leopard, &c., are spotted, but the tiger is ornamented with long streaks quite across the body, instead of spots. The ground colour, on those of the most beautiful kind, is yellow, very deep on the back, but growing lighter towards the belly, where it softens to white, as also on the throat and the inside of the legs. The bars which cross the body from the back to the belly, are of the most beautiful black, and the skin altogether is so extremely fine and glossy, that it is much esteemed, and sold at a high price in all the eastern countries, especially China. The tiger is said by some to prefer human flesh to that of any other animal; and it is certain, that it does not, like many other beasts of prey, shun the presence of man; and, far from dreading his opposition, frequently seizes him as his victim. These ferocious animals seldom pursue their prey, but lie in ambush, and bound upon it with a surprising elasticity, and from a distance almost incredible. The strength, as well as the agility of this animal, is wonderful: it carries off a deer with the greatest ease, and will even carry off a buffalo. It attacks all kinds of animals, except the elephant

and rhinoceros. Furious combats sometimes happen between the tiger and the lion, in which both occasionally perish. The ferocity of the tiger can never be wholly subdued; for neither gentleness nor restraint makes any alteration in its disposition. BIGLAND.

LESSON VII.

AGAINST QUARRELLING AND FIGHTING.

LET dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

But, children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each others' eyes.

Let love through all your actions run,
And all your words be mild;
Live like the blessed Virgin's Son,
That sweet and lovely child.

His soul was gentle as a lamb,
And as his stature grew,
He grew in favour both with man,
And God, his Father, too.

Now, Lord of all, he reigns above,
And from his heavenly throne,
He sees what children dwell in love,
And marks them for his own.

LESSON VIII.

THE BEAR.

prom-i-nent	ac-com-plish-ment	rheu-ma-tism
Cey-lon	in-flic-tion	Kam-tschat-ka
Nor-way	dis-cour-ag-ed	in-tes-tines
ve-ge-ta-ble	em-ploy-ment	Sol-o-mon
wea-sel	in-hab-i-tants	in-so-lent-ly
ex-cel-lent	sa-vour-y	pro-fane-ly
awk-ward	de-li-ca-cy	E-li-sha
for-mi-da-ble	Rus-si-a	per-mit-ted
ad-ver-sa-ry	im-pe-ri-al	en-coun-ter
so-li-ta-ry	ex-port-ed	Go-li-ath
un-fre-quent-ed	cov-er-tures	il-lus-trate
moun-tain-ous	ward-robe	peace-a-ble
pre-ci-pi-ces	Pe-ters-burgh	I-sa-iah
tor-pid-i-ty	Mos-cow	pre-dict-ed

THE common bear is a heavy looking quadruped, of a large size, and covered with shaggy hair. It has a prominent snout, a short tail, and treads on the whole sole of the foot. It is a native of nearly all the northern parts of Asia and Europe, and is said to be found in Ceylon and other Indian islands, and also in some parts of Africa and America. In northern climates it is of a brown colour; in other parts it is black; in Norway it is found grey and even white. The black bear confines itself almost entirely to vegetable food; but the brown frequently attacks lambs, kids, and even cattle, and sucks their blood, like the weasel. Bears are fond of honey, and often seek for it in trees, of which they are

excellent climbers, in spite of their awkward appearance. The bear is not naturally a fierce animal; but it becomes a very formidable adversary when attacked, or when deprived of its young.

In its habits this animal is savage and solitary. It either resides in the hollow of a tree, or some unfrequented wood, or takes up its abode in those mountainous precipices that are so difficult of access to the human foot. In those lonely retreats, it passes several months in winter in a state of torpidity, without motion or sense, and never quits them till it is compelled by hunger to search for a fresh supply of food.

Although the bear is of a surly disposition, yet, when taken young, it submits in a certain degree to be tamed; and by being taught to erect itself on its hind legs, moves about to the sound of music, in a clumsy awkward kind of dance. But no humane person could have any pleasure in looking at dancing bears, if they considered, that, in making them learn this accomplishment, the greatest cruelty is practised, such as setting the poor creatures on plates of hot iron. All such inflictions of suffering for the sake of mere amusement should be discouraged.

In some parts of the world, hunting bears is the chief employment of the inhabitants; and in every country in which they are found, it is a matter of importance on account of their value.—The flesh of the bear is reckoned a savoury and excellent kind of food, somewhat resembling pork.

The paws are considered a delicacy in Russia, even at the imperial table. The hams are salted, dried, and exported to other parts of Europe.—The flesh of young bears is as much esteemed in some places of Russia, as that of lambs is with us. Bears' skins are made into beds, covertures, caps, and gloves. Of all coarse furs, these furnish the most valuable; and when good, a light and black bear's skin is one of the most comfortable, and also one of the most costly articles in the winter wardrobe of great men at Petersburgh and Moscow.—In Britain bears' skins are used for hammer-cloths for carriages, pistol-holsters, and other purposes of that nature. For those articles, such as harness for carriages, which require strong leather, that made from bear-skins is much in request. The fat of bears is used for rheumatism and similar complaints. The Russians use it with their food, and it is thought as good as the best olive oil. An oil prepared from it has been employed as a means of making hair grow. In Kamtschatka, the intestines of the bear, when properly scraped and cleaned, are worn by the females as masks to protect the fairness of their complexions from the blackening influence of the sun when it is reflected from the snow. They are also used instead of glass for windows. And the shoulder-blade bones of the animals are converted into sickles for the cutting of grass.

The bear is often mentioned in Scripture.—Solomon speaks of a "fool in his folly" as more to be dreaded than "a bear robbed of her whelps."

It was two she-bears out of the wood, that tore forty-two of the little children, who insolently and profanely mocked Elisha, one of God's prophets. David pleaded for being permitted to encounter Goliath the giant, because he had slain "a lion and a bear," that had "taken a lamb out of his flock." And to illustrate the peaceable nature of Christ's kingdom, the prophet Isaiah has predicted that the time is coming, when "the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together.

THOMSON'S LESSONS.

LESSON IX.

THE BEARS AND BEES.

As two young bears, in wanton mood,
Forth issuing from a neighb'ring wood,
Came where th' industrious bees had stored
In artful cells their luscious hoard;
O'erjoy'd they seized, with eager haste,
Luxurious on the rich repast.
Alarm'd at this, the little crew
About their ears vindictive flew;
The beasts, unable to sustain
The unequal combat, quit the plain.
Half blind with rage, and mad with pain,
Their native shelter they regain;
There sit, and now discreeter grown,
Too late their rashness they bemoan;

And this by dear experience gain,
That *pleasure's ever bought with pain.*
So when the gilded baits of vice
Are placed before our longing eyes,
With greedy haste we snatch our fill,
And swallow down the latent ill;
But when experience opes our eyes,
Away the fancied pleasure flies;
It flies, but oh! too late we find
It leaves a real sting behind.

MERRICK.

LESSON X.

THE WOLF.

ex-ter-nal	pop-u-la-tion	de-ject-ed
in-ter-nal	ex-ten-sion	re-peat-ed
struc-ture	a-gri-cul-ture	al-lud-ed
pro-pen-si-ties	nuis-ance	vi-o-lent
de-test-ed	ex-tir-pa-ted	fe-ro-ci-ous
u-ni-ver-sal-ly	fe-ro-ci-ty	Ben-ja-min
de-vas-ta-tion	in-tro-duc-tion	san-gui-na-ry
re-sist-ance	o-be-di-ent	trans-form-ed
o-ver-pow-er-ed	in-ca-pa-ble	trac-ta-ble
in ces-sant	at-tach-ment	as-so-ci-ate
ra-pac-i-ty	Swit-zer-land	per-se-cute

THE Wolf, in its external form and internal structure, exactly resembles the dog tribe, but possesses none of its agreeable dispositions or useful propensities. It has, accordingly, in all ages, been much detested, and universally consi-

dered as one of the most savage enemies of mankind that exists in the animal creation. In countries where wolves are numerous, whole droves come down from the mountains, or out of the woods, and join in general devastation. They attack the sheep-fold, and enter villages, and carry off sheep, lambs, hogs, calves, and even dogs. The horse and the ox, the only tame animals that make any resistance to these destroyers, are frequently overpowered by their numbers and their incessant attacks. Even man himself, on these occasions, falls a victim to their rapacity. Their ravages are always most terrible in winter, when the cold is most severe, the snow in the greatest quantity on the ground, and food most difficult to be procured. Wolves are found, with some variety, in most countries of the Old and New Continents; but their numbers are very much diminished in Europe, in consequence of the increase of population, and the extension of agriculture. At one time they were an exceedingly great nuisance in Britain, and, at a still later period, in Ireland; but in both countries are now completely extirpated.

Notwithstanding the ferocity of their nature, wolves have been tamed. The natives of North America, before the introduction of dogs, employed them in hunting, and made them quite obedient to command. And in the East, they are trained to dance, and play a variety of tricks; but they are almost always found to be wholly incapable of attachment, and, as they advance in life,

commonly contrive to escape to their native woods. There have been some instances, indeed, of wolves having been tamed to an uncommon degree by kindness and humanity. A lady in Switzerland had a tame wolf, which seemed to have as much attachment to its mistress as a spaniel. She had occasion to leave home for a few weeks; the wolf evinced the greatest distress after her departure, and at first refused to take food. During the whole time she was absent, he remained much dejected; and on her return, as soon as he heard her footsteps, he bounded into the room in an ecstacy of delight. Springing up, he placed a paw on each of her shoulders, but the next moment fell backwards and instantly expired.

The wolf is repeatedly alluded to in Scripture. Persons of crafty, violent, and ferocious tempers are compared to it; as when it is said in Gen. xlix. 27, that "Benjamin shall ravin as a wolf," it means that the tribe of Benjamin shall be fierce and warlike. When our Saviour says, "I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves," he intimates that his disciples, peaceable and gentle, would be surrounded by wicked men, who would thirst for their blood, and endeavor to destroy them. He also likens false prophets or teachers to ravenous wolves in sheep's clothing; denoting, that though they appeared and professed to be harmless, yet they had no other view than to make a prey of those whom they pretended to instruct. And the prophet Isaiah, when predicting the peaceful times of the Gospel, mentions that the

wolf shall dwell with the lamb: that is, men of fierce and sanguinary dispositions will be so transformed and changed by the religion of Christ, as to become gentle and tractable, and associate quietly with those, whom, otherwise, they would have been inclined to persecute.

LESSON XI.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

ac-ci-den-tal-ly	dis-turb	im-pos-si-ble
quench-ing	be-seech	re-la-tions
ri-vu-let	cur-rent	in-no-cent
mis-chiev-ous	dis-con-cert-ed	de-ter-min-ed
quar-rel	ac-cu-sa-tion	ex-cuse
fierce-ly	slan-der-er	pal-li-ate

A WOLF and a lamb were accidentally quenching their thirst together at the same rivulet. The wolf stood towards the head of the stream, and the lamb at some distance below. The mischievous beast, resolved on a quarrel, fiercely demands, How dare you disturb the water which I am drinking? The poor lamb all trembling replies, How, I beseech you, can that possibly be the case, since the current sets from you to me? Disconcerted by the force of truth, he changes the accusation. Six months ago, says he, you vilely slandered me. Impossible, returned the lamb, for I was not then born. No matter; it was your father then, or

some of your relations; and, immediately seizing the innocent lamb, he tore him to pieces. *He, who is determined to commit a bad action, will seldom be at a loss for a pretence.*

LESSON XII.

THE PET LAMB.

THE dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink;
I heard a voice; it said, "Drink, pretty creature, drink!"
And looking o'er the hedge, before me, I espied
A snow-white mountain lamb, with a maiden at its side.

No other sheep was near, the lamb was all alone,
And by a slender cord was tether'd to a stone:
With one knee on the grass did the little maiden kneel,
While to the mountain lamb she gave its evening meal.

The lovely little maiden was a child of beauty rare;
I watch'd them with delight; they were a guileless pair,
And now, with empty can, the maiden turn'd away,
But ere ten yards were gone, her footsteps did she stay.

"What ails thee, young one?" said she: "Why pull so at thy cord?
Is it not well with thee? well both for bed and board?
Thy plot of grass is soft, and green as grass can be:
Rest, little young one, rest, what is 't that aileth thee?

What is it thou wouldst seek? Hast thou forgot the day,
When my father found thee first in places far away?
Many flocks were on the hills, but thou wert own'd by none,
And thy mother from thy side for evermore was gone.

He took thee in his arms, and in pity brought thee home;
A blessed day for thee! then whither wouldst thou roam?
A faithful nurse thou hast: the dam that did thee yean,
Upon the mountain tops, no kinder could have been.

Alas! the mountain tops, which look so green and fair;—
I've heard of fearful winds and darkness that come there:

The little brooks that seem all pastime and all play,
When they are angry, roar like lions for their prey.

Here thou need'st not dread the raven in the sky;
He will not come to thee, our cottage is hard by.
Night and day thou art safe as living thing can be,
Be happy, then, and rest; what is 't that aileth thee!"

WORDSWORTH.

LESSON XIII.

THE PARK.

en-clo-sure	dif-fi-cul-ty	sa-ga-cious
sur-round-ed	at-tend-ed	re-tra-cing
prin-ci-pal	hic-cup	ti-mid
roe-buck	ex-treme-ly	jus-ti-fi-ed
grace-ful	a-cute	per-se-cute
air-y	sin-gu-lar	baf-fle
am-ple	ro-bust	en-dow-ed
el-e-gant	a-muse-ment	fleet-ness
del-i-cate	lux-u-ry	prom-i-nent
sat-is-fi-ed	fa-vour-ite	frol-ick-some
ru-mi-na-tion	re-treat	As-a-hel

A PARK is a large enclosure, surrounded with a high wall, and stocked with various kinds of game, especially beasts of chase. The principal

of these are deer and hares. There are three species of deer, which run wild, or are kept in parks, in the British islands: the stag, hart or red deer; the fallow deer; and the roebuck. The stag or hart is a peaceful and harmless animal. His graceful form, his airy motion, and the ample branches that adorn rather than defend his head, added to his size, strength, and swiftness, render him one of the most elegant, if not one of the most useful quadrupeds. He is very delicate in the choice of his food, which consists partly of grass, and partly of the young branches and shoots of trees. When satisfied with eating, he retires to some covert or thicket to chew the cud: but his rumination is performed with greater difficulty than that of the cow or sheep, and is attended with a sort of hiccup during the whole time it continues. His senses of smell and hearing are extremely acute. It is singular that the stag is himself one of the numerous enemies of the fawn, and that the female is obliged to exert all her art to protect her young from him.

The fallow deer is smaller and less robust than the stag, and has broad instead of round branching horns, which, like all male quadrupeds of the same tribe, it renews every year. Fallow-deer are seldom found wild, being generally bred in parks, and kept for the amusement and luxury of the great. They have a great dislike to the red deer, with which they will neither breed, nor herd in the same place. They also frequently quarrel among themselves for some favourite spot of pasture ground, and divided into two parties,

headed by the oldest and strongest deer of the flock, attack each other in the most perfect order, and even renew the combat for several days, till the weaker party is forced to retreat.

The roebuck is the smallest of the British deer, and is now almost extinct in these islands; the few that are left being chiefly confined to the Scottish highlands. It is exceedingly fleet, and scarcely less sagacious. Its mode of eluding pursuit, proves it to be far more cunning than the stag; for, instead of continuing its flight straight forward, it confounds the scent by retracing its own track, and then making a great bound to one side; after which it lies flat and motionless till the dogs and men pass by. The roebucks do not herd in flocks, like the rest of the deer kind, but live in families, each male with his favourite female and her young.

The hare is a very timid animal; and its fears are almost justified by the number of its enemies. Dogs, cats, weasels, birds of prey, and, last and worst, mankind, persecute it without pity. But, in some degree to baffle its foes, nature has endowed it with great fleetness, and a good share of sagacity. Its muscles are strong, without fat, and formed for swiftness; it has large prominent eyes, placed backwards on its head, so that it can almost see behind it as it runs; and its ears are capable of being directed towards every quarter, and are so formed that they readily catch the slightest sound. Instinct teaches it to choose its form (as its lodging place is called) in places where the surrounding objects are nearly of the colour of

its own body. The hare may be tamed, and is then a frolicksome and amusing animal.

All these animals are mentioned in Scripture. The hare was unclean by the Jewish law. Asahel, Joab's brother, was as "light of foot as a wild roe." Part of the daily provision for king Solomon's table consisted of "harts, roebucks, and fallow deer." And David thus beautifully expresses his eager desire for the service of the Lord: "As the hart panteth for the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God."

LESSON XIV.

THE STAG DRINKING.

quench-ing	spin-dle-shanks	en-tang-led
re-flect-ed	an-swer-a-ble	ex-claim-ed
ob-serv-ing	so-li-lo-quy	ad-van-ta-ges
ex-treme	im-me-di-ate-ly	de-spis-ed
slen-der-ness	bound-ed	ant-lers
des-pi-ca-ble	pur-su-ers	be-tray-ed

A STAG, quenching his thirst in a clear lake, was struck with the beauty of his horns, which he saw reflected in the water. At the same time, observing the extreme slenderness of his legs, What a pity it is, said he, that so fine a creature should be furnished with so despicable a set of spindle-shanks! What a truly noble animal I should be, were my legs in any degree answerable to my horns!—In the midst of this soliloquy, he was alarmed with the cry of a pack of hounds.

He immediately bounded over the forest, and left his pursuers so far behind, that he might have escaped; but taking into a thick wood, his horns were entangled in the branches, where he was held till the hounds came up, and tore him in pieces. In his last moments he thus exclaimed, How ill do we judge of our own true advantages! The legs which I despised, would have borne me away in safety had not my favorite antlers betrayed me to ruin.

LESSON XV.

THE HARE AND MANY FRIENDS.

A HARE, who in a civil way
Complied with every thing, like GAY,
Was known by all the bestial train
Who haunt the wood, or graze the plain.
Her care was never to offend,
And every creature was her friend.

As forth she went at early dawn,
To taste the dew-besprinkled lawn,
Behind she hears the hunter's cries,
And from the deep-mouth'd thunder flies.
She starts, she stops, she pants for breath,
She hears the near approach of death;
She doubles to mislead the hound,
And measures back her mazy round,
Till fainting in the public way,
Half dead with fear she gasping lay.

What transport in her bosom grew,
When first the horse appeared in view!
Let me, says she, your back ascend,
And owe my safety to a friend;
You know my feet betray my flight:
To friendship every burthen's light.
The horse replied, Poor honest puss!
It grieves my heart to see you thus:
Be comforted, relief is near;
For all your friends are in the rear.
She next the stately bull implored,
And thus replied the mighty lord;
Since every beast alive can tell
That I sincerely wish you well,
I may, without offence, pretend
To take the freedom of a friend.
Love calls me hence! in such a case,
You know all other things give place.
To leave you thus might seem unkind,
But see, the goat is just behind.
The goat remarked her pulse was high,
Her languid head, her heavy eye:
My back, says she, may do you harm;
The sheep's at hand, and wool is warm.
The sheep was feeble and complained
His sides a load of wool sustained;
Said he was slow, confessed his fears;
For hounds eat sheep as well as hares.
She now the trotting calf addressed,
To save from death a friend distressed.
Shall I, says he, of tender age,
In this important care engage?

Older and abler passed you by;
How strong are these—how weak am I!
Should I presume to bear you hence,
These friends of mine may take offence.
Excuse me, then. You know my heart,
But dearest friends, alas! must part.
How shall we all lament! Adieu!
For see, the hounds are just in view.

GAY.

LESSON XVI.

THE REIN DEER.

con-sti-tutes	con-vey	de-pos-its
Lap-land-ers	con-struc-tion	e-nor-mous
sub-ser-vi-ent	at-tempt-ed	col-an-der
ten-dons	un-ac-cus-tom-ed	lich-en
sa-vour-y	o-ver-set	sub-sist-ence
con-vert-ed	pe-ri-od	nat-u-ral-ize

THIS useful animal, the general height of which is about four feet and a half, is to be found in most of the northern regions of the old and new world. It has long, slender, branched horns: those of the male are much the largest. In colour, it is brown above and white beneath: but it often becomes of a greyish white, as it advances in age. It constitutes the whole wealth of the Laplanders, and supplies to them the place of the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat. Alive or

dead, the rein deer is equally subservient to their wants. When it ceases to live, spoons are made of its bones, glue of its horns, bowstrings and thread of its tendons, clothing of its skin, and its flesh becomes savoury food. During its life, its milk is converted into cheese, and it is employed to convey its owner over the snowy wastes of his native country. Such is the swiftness of this race, that two of them, yoked in a sledge, will travel a hundred and twelve English miles in a day. The sledge is of a curious construction, formed somewhat in the shape of a boat, in which the traveller is tied like a child, and which, if attempted to be guided by any person unaccustomed to it, would instantly be overset. A Laplander, who is rich, has often more than a thousand rein deer.

The pace of the rein deer, which it can keep up for a whole day, is rather a trot than a bounding. Its hoofs are cloven and moveable, so that it spreads them abroad as it goes, to prevent its sinking in the snow; and as the animal moves along they are heard to crack with a pretty loud noise.

In summer, these animals feed on various kinds of plants, and seek the highest hills, for the purpose of avoiding the gadfly, which at that period deposits its eggs in their skin, and that to such an enormous extent, that their skins are frequently found as full of holes as a colander. Many die from this cause. In winter, their food consists of the lichen, which they dig from beneath the snow

with their antlers and feet. When the snow is too deep for them to obtain this plant, they resort to another species of it which hangs on pine trees; and, in severe seasons, the boors often cut down some thousands of these trees to furnish subsistence to their herds. Attempts have been made, but hitherto without success, to naturalize the rein deer in England.

TRIMMER.

LESSON XVII.

THE LAPLANDER.

WITH blue cold nose, and wrinkled brow,
Traveller, whence comest thou?
From Lapland's woods, and hills of frost,
By the rapid rein deer crost;
Where tapering grows the gloomy fir,
And the stunted juniper;
Where the wild hare and the crow
Whiten in surrounding snow;
Where the shivering huntsmen tear
Their fur coats from the grim white bear;
Where the wolf and northern fox
Prowl among the lonely rocks;
And tardy suns to deserts drear,
Give days and nights of half a year;
From icy oceans, where the whales
Toss in foams their lashing tails;

Where the snorting sea-horse shows
His ivory teeth in grinning rows;
Where, tumbling in their seal-skin coat,
Fearless, the hungry fishers float,
And, from teeming seas, supply
The food their niggard plains deny.

LESSON XVIII.

THE DOG.

re-claim-ed	re-liev-ed	ex-trac-tion
sub-ser-vi-ent	su-pe-ri-or	pen-dent
do-cile	fierce-ness	prop-a-gat-ed
af-fec-tion-ate	an-ti-pa-thy	ex-hib-it-ed
as-sid-u-ous	in-vet-e-rate	vag-a-bond
in-dif-fer-ent	en-coun-ter	a-rith-met-ic-al
friend-ly	un-shrink-ing	dex-ter-ous
re-sent-ment	for-ti-tude	a-chieve-ments
sub-mis-sion	ex-pert	Kam-tschat-ka
can-ine	en-dur-ance	pri-va-tions
pro-trud-ed	am-phib-i-ous	Can-a-da
re-tract-ed	u-ni-ver-sal	con-vents
pro-por-tion	an-ces-tors	se-ques-ter-ed
New-found-land	ex-tra-or-di-na-ry	ap-pa-ra-tus
sa-ga-ci-ty	crim-i-nals	hos-pi-ta-bly
vi-o-lence	ac-com-pa-ni-ed	con-tempt
in-trud-ers	chas-seurs	en-act-ment
re-sist-ed	e-long-at-ed	es-ti-ma-ble

Of all the animals which man has completely reclaimed from a state of wilderness, and made

subservient to his own purposes, the dog is the wisest, the most docile, and the most affectionate.

There are few things, not requiring the use of reason, to which it may not be trained. Assiduous in serving his master, and only a friend to his friends, it is indifferent to any one else. Constant in its affections, and much more mindful of benefits than injuries, it is not made an enemy by unkindness, but even licks the hand that has just been lifted to strike it, and, in the end, disarms resentment by submission.

Dogs have six cutting teeth in each jaw: four canine teeth, one on each side, above and below; and six or seven grinders. Their claws have no sheath as those of cats have, but continue at the point of each toe, without the power of being protruded or retracted. The nose also is longer than in the cat kind; and the body is, in proportion, more strongly made, and covered with hair instead of fur. They are blind till nine days old, and live about thirteen years. The variety of these animals, through mixed breeds, is very great.

The mastiff is peculiar to the British islands. It is nearly of the size of the Newfoundland dog, strong and active, possessing great sagacity, and is commonly employed as a watch dog. The mastiff is said seldom to use violence against intruders, unless resisted; and even then he will sometimes only throw down the person, and hold him for

hours, without doing him further injury, until he is relieved.

The bull-dog is much less in size than the mastiff, but is nearly equal to him in strength, and surpasses him in fierceness. Those of the brindle kind are accounted the best. No natural antipathy can exceed that of this animal to the bull. Without barking, he will at once seize the fiercest bull, running directly at his head, and sometimes catching hold of his nose, he will pin the bull to the ground; nor can he, without great difficulty, be made to quit his hold. Two of these dogs, it is said, let loose at once, are a match for a bull, three for a bear, and four for a lion.

The terrier is a small thick-set hound, of which there are two varieties; the one with short legs, long back, and commonly of a black or yellowish colour mingled with white; the other more sprightly in appearance, with a shorter body, and the colour reddish brown or black. It has a most acute sense of smelling, and is an inveterate enemy to all kinds of vermin. Nor is it excelled by any dog in the quality of courage. It will encounter even the badger with the utmost bravery, though it often receives severe wounds in the contest, which, however, it bears with unshrinking fortitude. As it is very expert in forcing foxes and other game out of their covers, and it is particularly hostile to the fox, it is generally an attendant on every pack of hounds; in which case, the choice of the huntsman is not directed by the

size of the animal, but by its strength and power of endurance.

The Newfoundland dog, which came originally from the island, whence it derives its name, has a remarkably pleasing countenance, is exceedingly docile, and of great size and sagacity. In their native country these dogs are extremely useful to the settlers on the coast, who employ them to bring wood from the interior. Three or four of them, yoked to a sledge, will draw three hundred weight of wood for several miles. In the performance of this task they are so expert as not to need a driver. After having delivered their load, they will return to the woods with their empty sledge, and are then rewarded by being fed with dried fish. The feet of this animal are so made as to enable it to swim very fast, to dive easily, and to bring up any thing from the bottom of the water. It is indeed, almost as fond of the water as if it were an amphibious animal. So sagacious is it, and so prompt in lending assistance, that it has saved the lives of numberless persons, who were on the point of drowning; and this circumstance, together with its uniform good temper, has rendered it a universal favourite.

The blood-hound is a beautifully formed animal, usually of a reddish or brown colour, which was in high esteem among our ancestors. His employ was to recover any game that had escaped wounded from the hunter, or had been stolen out of the forest; but he was still more useful in hunting thieves and robbers by their footsteps. For

the latter purpose bloodhounds are now entirely disused in this country; but they are still sometimes employed in the royal forests to track deer stealers, and on such occasions they display an extraordinary sagacity and acuteness of scent. In the Spanish West India islands, however, they are constantly used in the pursuit of criminals, and are accompanied by officers called chasseurs.

The grey-hound has a long body, a neat and elongated head, full eye, long mouth, sharp and very white teeth, little ears, with thin gristles in them, a straight neck, and full breast; its legs are long and straight; its ribs round, strong, and full of sinews, and tapering about the belly. It is the swiftest of all the dog kind, and can be trained for the chase when twelve months old. It courses by sight, and not by scent as other hounds do; and is supposed to outlive all the dog tribe.

The spaniel is of Spanish extraction, whence it derives its name, and the silky softness of its coat. It is elegant in form, with long pendant ears, and hair gracefully curled or waved. Its scent is keen, and it possesses in the fullest perfection, the good qualities of sagacity, docility, and attachment. So strong is the latter, that instances have been known of the animal dying of grief for the loss of its master. The spaniel may be taught a variety of tricks, such as fetching, carrying, and diving. It is chiefly employed in setting for feathered game; and its steadiness and patience in the perform-

ance of this task, are worthy of the greatest admiration.

Besides these, there are many other species of dogs equally sagacious and useful, such as the sheep dog, the harrier, the Spanish pointer, the English setter, and the beagle. There are also dogs which serve for ornament and amusement: for instance, the leopard or Danish dog, which has been propagated to attend gentlemen in their carriages; the lap-dog, which ladies keep as a domestic pet, or as a companion in their walks; the dancer, which is trained to that exercise, and exhibited by vagabond showmen for the diversion of children; and dogs of knowledge, which have been taught to solve arithmetical questions, to tell the hour of the day, and to perform a great many other wonderful and dexterous achievements.

In Greenland and Kamtschatka, dogs are made to draw sledges with travellers in them, and they have such strength and speed, and patience under privations, though not above the middle size, as to carry their burden two hundred and seventy miles in three days and a half. From three to thirty are yoked to one sledge, according to the weight it contains, the difficulties of the road, and other circumstances of that kind. In Holland and Canada, dogs are used for the same sort of labour; and even in this country we sometimes meet with the practice.

In several convents situated in those sequestered parts of the Alps, which divide France from Italy,

dogs are trained to go in search of travellers, who may have lost their way. They are sent out with an apparatus fastened to their collars, containing refreshments for the use of the wanderers, and directions to them to follow the footsteps of the animal, which will guide them safely to the convent to which it belongs, where they will be hospitably entertained.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the dog is seldom or never spoken of in Scripture without expressions of contempt. The most offensive language which the Jews could use towards any person, was to compare him to a "dead dog." Thus the dog seems to be used as a name for Satan, Psalm xxii. 20;—dogs are put for persecutors, Psalm xxii. 16;—for false teachers, Isaiah lvi. 11;—for unholy men, Matt. vii. 6;—and for the Gentiles, Philip. iii. 2. The reason of this seems to have been, that, by the law of Moses, the dog was pronounced to be an unclean animal, and therefore, like the sow, was much despised among the Jews. They would be prevented by that legal enactment from discovering its great value, and from paying that attention to it, which was necessary for rendering it what it now is, the favourite of young and old, on account of its various useful and estimable properties.

D. L.

LESSON XIX.

THE HARPER.

On the green banks of Shannon, when Shelah was nigh,
No blithe Irish lad was so happy as I;
No harp like my own could so cheerily play,
And wherever I went was my poor dog Tray.

When at last I was forced from my Sheelah to part,
She said, while the sorrow was big at her heart,
Oh, remember your Sheelah when far, far away,
And be kind, my dear Pat, to your poor dog Tray.

Poor dog; he was faithful and kind to be sure,
And he constantly loved me, although I was poor;
When the sour-looking folks sent me heartless away,
I had always a friend in my poor dog Tray.

When the road was so dark, and the night was so cold,
And Pat and his dog were grown weary and old,
How snugly we slept in my old coat of grey,
And he lick'd me for kindness—my poor dog Tray.

Though my wallet was scant, I remembered his case,
Nor refused my last crust to his pitiful face;

But he died at my feet, on a cold winter's day,
And I played a lament for my poor dog Tray.

Where now shall I go? poor, forsaken and blind,
Can I find one to guide me, so faithful and kind?
To my sweet native village, so far, far away,
I can never return with my poor dog Tray.

CAMPBELL.

LESSON XX.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

night-in-gale	ex-qui-site	con-structs
re-mark-a-ble	mel-o-dy	ma-tu-ri-ty
va-ri-e-ty	im-pres-sive	in-cu-ba-tion
ex-ceed-ing-ly	im-par-tial	ad-ja-cent
har-mo-ni-ous	dis-tri-bu-tion	in-ter-rup-tions
ex-ert-ed	splen-did	ap-proach-ing

THE nightingale is not remarkable for the variety or richness of its tints; the upper part of the body being of a rusty brown, tinged with olive; and the under part of an ash colour, inclining to white about the throat and belly. Its music, however, is exceedingly soft and harmonious, and is still more pleasing as being heard in the night, when all the other warblers are silent.

The exquisite melody of this and other British birds, compared with the plainness of their ap-

pearance, is an impressive proof of the goodness of the Creator, in the impartial distribution of his benefits to the feathered tribes. The birds of other climates, may, indeed, delight the eye by the spendid richness of their colours, and the glowing variety of their tints; yet it is the warblers of Europe alone, that are endowed with that pleasing song, which gives so peculiar a charm to our groves and woods.

The nightingale visits England in the beginning of April, and generally retires in August. It is only found in some of the southern parts of England, chiefly in Devon and Cornwall, and is totally unknown in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; and as it generally keeps in the middle of its favourite bush or tree, it is but rarely seen. The female constructs her nest of the leaves of trees, straw and moss, and usually lays four or five eggs; but it seldom happens, in our climate, that all these come to maturity. While she performs the duty of incubation, the male sits on some adjacent branch, to cheer the tedious hours by his harmonious voice, or, by the short interruptions of his song, to give her timely notice of approaching danger.

In a wild state, the nightingale does not, in general, sing above ten weeks in the year; but those confined in a cage may, with care and attention, be induced to continue their melody for nine or ten months.

GOLDSMITH.

LESSON XXI.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE GLOW-WORM

A NIGHTINGALE, that all day long,
Had cheered the village with his song,
Nor yet at eve his note suspended,
Nor yet when eventide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite;
When, looking eagerly around,
He spied far off, upon the ground,
A something shining in the dark,
And knew the glow-worm by his spark.

So, stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his crop.
The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangued him thus right eloquent:

"Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,
"As much as I your minstrelsy,
You would abhor to do me wrong,
As much as I to spoil your song;
For 'twas the self-same Pow'r divine,
Taught you to sing, and me to shine;
That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and cheer the night."

The songster heard this short oration,
And warbling out his approbation,
Released him, as my story tells,
And found a supper somewhere else.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn
Their real interest to discern:
That brother should not war with brother,
And worry and devour each other;
But sing and shine by sweet consent,
Till life's poor transient night is spent;
Respecting, in each other's case,
The gifts of nature and of grace.
Those Christians best deserve the name,
Who studiously make peace their aim:—
Peace, both the duty and the prize
Of him that creeps and him that flies.

COWPER.

LESSON XXII.

THE PIGEON OR DOVE.

do-mes-ti-ca-tion	at-tach-ment	con-nu-bi-al
sug-gest	ex-pe-di-ti-ous	ap-pel-la-tion
in-flate	com mu-ni-ca-tion	in-ef-fec-tu-al
sur-round-ed	in-ter-cept-ed	de-scrip-tion
dis-tin-guish-ed	crim-son	mi-gra-to-ry
im-me-di-ate-ly	en-com-pass-es	as-cer-tain
ex-cres-cen-ces	sin-gu-lar-ly	mer-chan-dise
in-ter-mix-ed	plain-tive	in-dig-na-tion
som-er-set	ad-dress-ing	ca-lam-i-ties
plu-mage	at-ti-tudes	cul-ti-vate

ALL the numerous and beautiful varieties of the pigeon tribe, which, like the dog, the horse, and other domestic animals, have branched into an

almost endless variety of kinds, forms, and colours, derive their origin from the wood-pigeon or stock-dove; which is of a deep bluish ash-colour; the breast dashed with a fine changeable green and purple; the wings marked with two black bars; the back white; and the tail barred near the end with black. Such are the colours of the pigeon in its natural state; and from these simple tints the effects of domestication have produced a variety that words cannot describe, nor even fancy suggest.

The principal varieties of this numerous family are, the fan-tail, the pouter, the nun, the dragon, the tumbler, the carrier, the turtle-dove, and the ring-dove.

The fan-tail receives its name from the singular property it possesses of erecting its long tail-feathers at pleasure, and extending them in the form of a fan. The pouter, or pouting horseman, is so called from the curious appearance of its craw, which it can inflate at will, and extend to a considerable size. The nun has its head bordered or surrounded with small feathers, which it possesses the power of erecting, and which then assume the appearance of a hood. The dragon is distinguished by that part of its head immediately above the bill being covered with a curious warty kind of excrescences; the feathers of its breast also are of a green colour, beautifully intermixed with blue. The tumbler flies lowest of the pigeon family, and is peculiar for the many somerset kind of turns it takes in the course of its flight.

The carrier is distinguished from all others by

a broad circle of naked white skin which surrounds the eyes; and by the colour of the plumage, which is of a dark blue, inclining to black. From their attachment to their native place, or to their young, these birds are employed in several countries, as the most expeditious carriers of letters; and formerly they were commonly used in carrying letters from place to place in time of war, and in case of sieges, when all other means of communication were intercepted or cut off by the enemy. These birds have been known to fly seventy-two miles in two hours and a half.

The turtle-dove is smaller than the common pigeon, and is distinguished by the yellow circle of the eye, and by a beautiful crimson circle that encompasses the eye-lids. The note of this bird is singularly tender and plaintive. In addressing his mate, the male makes use of a variety of winning attitudes, cooing at the same time in the most gentle and soothing accents. On this account, the turtle-dove has been represented, in all ages, as the most perfect emblem of connubial attachment and constancy.

The ring-dove derives its appellation from a beautiful white circle round the neck. This bird builds its nest with a few dry sticks, in the boughs of trees; and is so strongly attached to its native freedom, that all attempts to domesticate it have hitherto proved ineffectual.

There are many other varieties of this extensive family; but they are not so strongly or so peculiarly marked, as to need any separate description. Wild

pigeons are migratory, and are found in most parts of the world.

The dove is very much spoken of in the Bible. It was a dove which Noah sent out of the ark to ascertain whether the waters of the flood had abated. This bird was accounted clean by the law of Moses, and was appointed in certain circumstances to be offered up in sacrifice. It formed one of the articles of merchandise, which the priests permitted to be sold in the temple to those who came from a distance, and the traffic in which, within the courts of God's house, provoked the holy indignation of our Saviour. The Psalmist says of those who are restored by God's mercy, that "they shall be as the wings of a dove, covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold." The Jews, when lamenting the calamities they were suffering for their sins, are represented by Isaiah, as "mourning sore like doves," alluding to the plaintive noise of the turtle-dove when deprived of its mate. We are told in Matt. iii. 15, that "the Spirit of God descended like a dove, and lighted upon Jesus." And when Christ was giving his disciples advice, in respect to the manner in which they should conduct themselves in the midst of their enemies, he said, "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves,"—that is, act with the prudence and skill of serpents; but, at the same time, cultivate the innocence and simplicity of the dove.

LESSON XXIII.

THE SWALLOW.

ex-cep-tion	se-cu-ri-ty	pre-ju-di-ci-al
spe-ci-es	an-nu-al	Sep-tem-ber
twit-ter-ing	tor-pid-i-ty	es-cu-lent
ra-pid-i-ty	mi-gra-tions	ep-i-cures
func-tions	in-creas-es	ex-qui-site
an-noun-ces	ac-tiv-i-ty	com-merce
sum-mons	che-rish-ed	tran-si-ent
ex-pel	in-fi-nite	com-plain-ing
per-pen-di-cu-lar	myr-i-ads	re-proach-ing

THE swallow tribe have bills which are short, broad at the bent, small at the point, and slightly curved. Their tongue is short, broad, and cloven; the nostrils are open, and the mouth is wide. Except in one species, the wings are long, and the tail is forked. They have short, slender legs, and the toes are placed three before and one behind, with the exception of four species, in which the toes are all placed forward. They have a peculiar twittering voice, fly with extreme rapidity, scarcely ever walk, and perform all their functions while they are on the wings or sitting. Their plumage is glossed with a rich purple.

To the martens, and other small birds, the swallow announces the approach of birds of prey. By a shrill alarming note, he summons around him all his own species, and the martins, as soon as an owl or hawk appears. The whole band

then pursue and strike their enemy till they expel him from the place, darting down on his back, and rising in a perpendicular line with perfect security. The swallow will also strike at cats while they are climbing the roofs of houses.

The following is an amusing instance of the manner in which these birds will sometimes unite to punish their enemies. A cock sparrow had got into a martin's nest, while the owner was abroad; and when he returned, the saucy intruder put his head out of the hole, and pecked at the martin as he attempted to enter his own house. The poor martin was greatly provoked at this injustice; but was unable by his own strength, to drive the enemy out, and to punish him. So he flew away and gathered a large flock of martins, who all came with a bit of clay in their bills, and plastered up the hole of the nest, so that the sparrow could not escape, and died for want of food and air in the prison to which he was thus confined.

Early in spring, when the solar beams begin to rouse the insect tribes from their annual state of torpidity, the swallow is seen returning from its long migrations beyond the ocean; and in proportion as the weather grows warmer, and its insect supply increases, it gathers strength and activity. The breed of the swallow ought to be cherished, as the bird is of infinite service to mankind by destroying myriads of vermin, which would prove very prejudicial to the labours of the husbandman. The female builds her nest

with great industry on the tops of chimneys, in the caves of houses, or in the corners of the windows; she sometimes breeds twice a year. The greater part of these birds quit our island at the latter end of September; but some are said to retire to holes and caverns, where they pass the winter in a state of torpidity. It is affirmed, that, in their torpid state, they can exist even under water.

There is a species of this bird in the East, called the esculent swallow. Its nest, which it takes two months in building, is not only edible, but highly esteemed by epicures as giving an exquisite flavour to broths and other meats. People are not agreed as to the matter of which these nests are composed. They are thought to consist of sea-worms or plants, or the eggs of other birds. They form an article of commerce in China, which is the principal market for them.

The swallow and the sparrow are mentioned by the Psalmist as building their nests and laying their young in the sacred places of God's house; and he longed to dwell there as they did, not merely to get a transient view of the buildings of the temple, as they did when flying over them, but to inhabit them, and enjoy the blessings which they afforded to the pious. It is also alluded to by Solomon, in his book of Proverbs, when he says, "As the swallow by flying, so the curse causeless shall not come;" that is, a curse which we do not deserve, though pronounced by our bitterest

foe, will do us no more harm than is done to us by the swallow flying over our heads. In Isaiah xxxviii. 14, the king of Judah says, "Like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter;" meaning, that the noise of his complaining was sometimes like the noise of a swallow, quick and frequent, and sometimes like that of a crane, loud and frightful. In the writings of another prophet, the swallow is referred to, where God is spoken of as reproaching his people for being unmindful of his doings, while the fowls of the air attend to the proper season for migrating. His words are, "Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."

LESSON XXIV.

THE SWALLOW AND OTHER BIRDS.

ma-te-ri-al	hab-i-ta-tion	fore-sight
u-nan-i-mous-ly	res-i-dence	ad-mo-ni-tions
con-se-quen-ces	im-pris-on-ed	mis-chiefs
dis-be-liev-ing	wretch-es	ob-sti-na-cy
ne-glect-ing	pun-ish-ment	neg-li-gence

A SWALLOW observing a farmer employed in sowing hemp, called the little birds together, informing them what he was about, and told them that hemp was the material from which

the nets so fatal to the feathered race were composed; advising them to join unanimously in picking it up, in order to prevent the consequences. The birds, either not believing his information, or neglecting his advice, gave themselves no trouble about the matter. In a little time the hemp appeared above ground. The friendly swallow, again addressing himself to them, told them that it was not yet too late, provided they would immediately set about the work, before the seeds had taken too deep root. But they still neglecting his advice, he forsook their society, repaired for safety to towns and cities, and there built his habitation and kept his residence. One day, as he was skimming along the street, he happened to see a number of those very birds, imprisoned in a cage on the shoulders of a bird-catcher. "Unhappy wretches," said he, "you now suffer the punishment of your former neglect; *but those, who, having no foresight of their own, despise the wholesome admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy or negligence brings upon their heads.*"

LESSON XXV.

TO THE CUCKOO.

Hail, beauteous stranger of the grove,
Thou messenger of spring!
Now heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.

What time the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful visitant! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
And hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.

The school-boy wandering through the wood
To pluck the primrose gay,
Starts, thy curious voice to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

What time the pea puts on the bloom,
Thou fliest the vocal vale,
An annual guest, in other lands
Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

O! could I fly. I'd fly with thee;
We'd make, with joyful wing,
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the spring.

LOGAN.

LESSON XXVI.

THE SALMON.

Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an	ob-struct-ed	sur-mount
de-po-sit-ing	a-ston-ish-ing	spawn-ing
per-e-gri-na-tions	ob-sta-cle	re-cep-ta-cle
cat-a-racts	in-ter-vene	e-ma-ci-a-ted
ex-tra-or-di-na-ry	in-ha-bi-tants	gra-du-al ly
po-si-tion	tor-rent	in-creas-ing
un-ex-pect-ed-ly	fre-quent-ly	an-glers

THE salmon seems confined, in a great measure, to the northern seas, being unknown in the Mediterranean, and in the waters of other warm climates. It lives in fresh, as well as in salt waters, forcing itself in autumn up the rivers, sometimes for hundreds of miles, for the purpose of depositing its spawn. In these peregrinations salmon are caught in great numbers which supply our markets and tables. Intent only on the object of their journey, they spring up cataracts, and over other obstacles of a very great height. This extraordinary power seems to be owing to a sudden jerk, which the fish gives to its body, from a bent, into a straight position. When they are unexpectedly obstructed in their progress, it is said they swim a few paces back, survey the object for some minutes motionless, retreat, and return again to the charge: then, collecting all their force, with one astonishing spring, overleap every obstacle. When the water is low, or sand-banks intervene, they throw

themselves on one side, and in that position soon work themselves over into the deep water beyond. On the river Liffy, a few miles above Dublin, there is a cataract about nineteen feet high; and here, in the salmon season, many of the inhabitants amuse themselves in observing the fish leap up the torrent. They fall back many times before they surmount it; and baskets, made of twigs, are placed near the edge of the stream, to catch them in their fall.

When the salmon have arrived at a proper place for spawning in, the male and female unite in forming, in the sand or gravel, a proper receptacle for their eggs, about eighteen inches deep, which they are also supposed afterwards to cover up. In this hole, the eggs lie until the ensuing spring, if not displaced by the floods, before they are hatched. The parents, however, after their spawning, become extremely emaciated, and hasten to the salt water. Towards the end of March, the young fry begin to appear; and gradually increasing in size, become in the beginning of May, five or six inches in length, when they are called salmon smelts. They now swarm in myriads, in the rivers; but the first flood sweeps them down into the sea, scarcely leaving any behind. About the middle of June, the largest of these begin to return into the rivers; they are now become of the length of twelve or sixteen inches. Towards the end of July they weigh from six to nine pounds each. The food of the salmon consists of the smaller

fishes, insects, and worms; for all these are used with success as baits by the anglers of salmon.

History of Wonderful Fishes.

LESSON XXVII.

THE COD.

va-ri-e-gat-ed	grate-ful	pre-vi-ous
lat-e-ral	vi-cin-i-ty	dis-cov-e-ry
ab-do-men	se-cu-ri-ty	cen-tu-ries
or-i-fice	re-pair	im-ple-ments
ren-dez-vous	sub-sist-ence	pro-li-fic
New-found-land	Ice-land	Jan-u-a-ry
No-va Sco-tia	Gib-ral-tar	dis-solv-ing

The head of the cod fish is smooth; the colour on the back and sides is of a dusky olive, variegated with yellow spots; its belly is white; the lateral line runs from the gills to the tail, which at the abdomen is curved, but elsewhere is straight; its scales are very small, and adhere firmly to the skin; its roes are large; at the angle of the lower jaws there hangs a single beard, which is short, seldom exceeding a finger's length; its tongue is broad; it has several rows of teeth, like the pike; and in the palate, near the orifice of the stomach, and near the gills, it has small clusters of teeth. It has three back fins, two at the gills, and two at the breast, and two near the tail.

These fish are found only in the seas of the

northern parts of the world; and the principal places of rendezvous are the sand banks of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New England. These shallows are their favourite situations, as they abound with worms, a kind of food that is peculiarly grateful to them. Another cause of their attachment to these places is their vicinity to the Polar seas, where they return to spawn. There they deposit their roes in full security, and afterwards repair, as soon as the more southern seas are open, to the banks for subsistence; consequently the cod may justly be placed at the head of the migrating or wandering tribes of fish. Few are taken north of Iceland, and the shoals never reach so far south as the straits of Gibraltar.

Previous to the discovery of Newfoundland, the principal fisheries for cod were in the seas off Iceland, and off the western islands of Scotland. To the former of these the English resorted for nearly four centuries, and had no fewer than one hundred and fifty vessels employed in the Iceland fishery in the reign of James I. The hook and line are the only implements which are used in taking this fish, and they are caught in from sixteen to sixty fathoms water. Fifteen thousand British seamen are employed in this fishery. An expert hand will sometimes catch four hundred in a day.

The cod is one of the most prolific of the fish tribe. In the roe of only a middling sized cod there have been counted more than nine millions

of eggs. They begin to spawn in January in the European seas. Their principal food consists of the smaller species of fish, worms, shell-fish, and crabs; and their stomachs are capable of dissolving the greatest part of the shells that they swallow. They grow to a great size. The largest cod that was ever taken weighed seventy-eight pounds, and was five feet eighth inches in length.

TRIMMER.

LESSON XXVIII.

THE SEA.

THE Sea it is deep, the Sea it is wide,
And it girdeth the earth on every side;
On every side it girds it round,
With an undecaying mighty bound.
When the Spirit of God came down at first,
Ere the day from primal night had burst;
Before the mountains sprung to birth,
The dark, deep waters veiled the earth;
Like a youthful giant roused from sleep,
At Creation's call uprose the Deep,
And his crested waves tossed up their spray,
As the bonds of his ancient rest gave way;
And a voice went up in that stillness vast,
As if life through a mighty heart had passed.
Oh, ancient, wide, unfathomed Sea,
Ere the mountains were, God fashioned thee,

And he gave in thine awful depths to dwell,
Things like thyself, untameable—
The Dragons old, and the Harpy brood,
Were the lords of thine early solitude.
But night came down on that ancient day,
And that mighty race was swept away;
And death thy fathomless depths passed through,
And thy waters were meted out anew;
And then, on thy calmer breast were seen
The verdant crests of islands green;
And mountains, in their strength, came forth,
And trees and flowers arrayed the earth;
Then the Dolphin first his gambols played,
In his rainbow-tinted scales arrayed;
And down below, all fretted and frore,
Was wrought the coral and madrepore;
And among the sea-weeds green and red,
Like flocks of the valley the Turtles fed;
And the sea-flowers budded and opened wide,
In the lustre of waters deepened and dyed;
And the little Nautilus set afloat
On thy bounding tide his pearly boat;
And the Whale sprang forth in his vigorous play,
And shoals of the Flying-fish leaped into day;
And the Pearl-fish under thy world of waves
Laid up his store in the old sea-caves.
Then Man came down, and with silent awe,
The majesty of waters saw;
And he felt like an humbled thing of fear,
As he stood in that Presence august, severe,
Till he saw how the innocent creatures played
In the billowy depths, and were not afraid;

Till he saw how the Nautilus spread his sail,
And caught as it blew the favouring gale;
And great and small through the watery realm
Were steered as it were by a veering helm;
Then his heart grew bold, and his will grew strong,
And he pondered in vigilance though not long,
Ere he fashioned a boat of a hollow tree,
And thus became lord of the mighty Sea!

MRS. HOWITT.

LESSON XXIX.

THE BUTTERFLY.

lar-va	cors-let	bril-liant
cat-er-pil-lars	con-ceal-ed	di-a-mond
chry-sa-lis	dis-cov-er-ed	cor-res-pond
e-mer ges	ap-pear-ance	trans-pa-ent
but-ter-fly	mul ti ply-ing-glass	o-pa-ci-ty

THE butterfly, like most other insects, is first produced as an egg; from this egg proceeds the larva, grub, or caterpillar; which, as soon as it is perfected, takes a new form, that of the pupa or chrysalis; and lastly, from the chrysalis emerges the perfect animal. The butterfly may be said to consist of three parts; the head, the corslet, and the body. The body is the hinder part, and is composed of rings, which are generally concealed under long hairs, with which part of the animal is clothed. The corslet is more solid than the rest of the body, and in it the four legs

and the wings are fixed. Butterflies have six legs, but only make use of four; the two fore-feet are covered by the long hairs of the body, and are sometimes so much concealed, that it is difficult to discover them. The eyes of butterflies have not all the same form; in some they are the larger portion of a sphere; in others they are but a small part of it, just appearing from the head; in some also they are small, and in others large; but in all of them the outer coat has a lustre, in which may be discovered all the various colours of the rainbow. It has likewise the appearance of a multiplying-glass, having a great number of sides, in the manner of a brilliant cut diamond. In this particular, the eyes of the butterfly and of most other insects correspond.

The wings of butterflies are different from those of any other fly; they are four in number, and though two of them be cut off, the animal has the power of flying. They are, in their own substance, transparent, but owe their opacity to the beautiful dust with which they are covered.

TRIMMER.

LESSON XXX.

THE BUTTERFLY AND THE SNAIL.

All upstarts, insolent in place,
Remind us of their vulgar race.
As, in the sunshine of the morn,
A butterfly, but newly born,
Sat proudly perking on a rose,
With pert conceit his bosom glows;
His wings, all glorious to behold,
Bedropt with azure, jet, and gold,
Wide he displays; the spangled dew,
Reflects his eyes and various hue.
His now-forgotten friend, a snail,
Beneath his house, with slimy trail,
Crawls o'er the grass; whom when he spies,
In wrath he to the gard'ner cries:
"What means yon peasant's daily toil,
From choking weeds to rid the soil?
Why wake you to the morning's care?
Why with new arts correct the year?
Why glows the peach with crimson hue,
And why the plum's inviting blue?
Were they to feast his taste design'd,
That vermin of voracious kind?
Crush then the slow, the pilf'ring race;
So purge the garden from disgrace."
"What arrogance!" the snail replied;
"How insolent is upstart pride!

Hadst thou not thus, with insults vain,
Provoked my patience to complain,
I had conceal'd thy meaner birth,
Nor traced thee to the scum of earth,
For scarce nine suns have waked the hours,
To swell the fruit and paint the flow'rs,
Since I thy humbler life survey'd,
In base and sordid guise array'd:
A hideous insect, vile, unclean,
You dragg'd a slow and noisome train;
And from your spider-bowels drew
Foul film, and spun the dirty clue.
I own my humble life, good friend;
Snail was I born, and snail shall end.
And what's a butterfly? At best
He's but a caterpillar drest;
And all thy race (a num'rous seed)
Shall prove of caterpillar breed."

GAY.

SECTION II.

LESSON I.

BIRTH OF ISAAC AND EXPULSION OF ISHMAEL.

e-laps-ed	af-fec-tion-ate	rid-i-cule
pros-pect	dis-tinct-ly	in-sist-ed
de-scend-ed	ex-plain-ed	ur-gent
per-suad-ed	fruit ful	re-luc-tance
pre-vails	mul-ti-ply	en-cour-aged
Ha-gar	cov-e-nant	in-ti-ma-tion
E gyp-tian	e-stab-lish	Beer-she-ba
in-her-it	o-be-di-ence	o-ver-pow-er-ed
wil-der-ness	cir-cum-cis-ed	i-ma-gin-ing
sub-mit	re-joic-ings	Pa-ran
Ish-mael	oc-ca-sion	Ar-abs

When God commanded Abraham to leave his native country, and to go into a strange land, he gave him a promise, which was often afterwards renewed, that he should be the father of a great nation. Many years having elapsed without any prospect of this promise being fulfilled, Sarah appears to have doubted whether the nation was to be descended from her; and she gave to Abraham her handmaid Hagar to wife, that the children born of her might inherit his name and riches. When Hagar saw that she was about to be the mother of a family, she despised her mistress, for which she was so hardly dealt with,

that she fled into the wilderness. As she was standing by a fountain, the angel of the Lord directed her to return and submit to her mistress, telling her that, in the course of time, she should bear a son whom she was to call Ishmael, and who was to be a wild man, his hand being against every man, and every man's hand against him. Hagar did as she was commanded, and soon after gave birth to Ishmael, when his father Abraham was four score and six years old.

But though Ishmael was thus the son of Abraham's old age, he was not the child of promise; for, many years afterwards, when Abraham offered up this affectionate prayer for his first-begotten son—"Oh that Ishmael might live before thee," God distinctly explained to him, that he would indeed make Ishmael fruitful, and multiply him exceedingly, and make him a great nation, but that he would establish his covenant with Isaac, whom Sarah should bear the following year.

Accordingly, at the appointed time, Isaac was born, and, in obedience to the divine command, was circumcised on the eighth day. And Abraham was a hundred years old when his son Isaac was born to him. And the child grew, and was weaned; and Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was weaned. The rejoicings on this occasion having been turned into ridicule by Ishmael, Sarah insisted that he and his mother should be cast out. Abraham yielded to this urgent demand of his wife with great reluc-

tance, till God assured him, that though his seed should be in Isaac, yet of the son of the bond-woman also he would make a great nation. Encouraged by this intimation, Abraham rose early next morning, and, furnishing Hagar with a supply of bread and water, sent her and the lad away. Wandering into the wilderness of Beersheba, the water was soon spent in the bottle, and Ishmael was nearly overpowered with fatigue and thirst. Hagar, imagining that he was going to die, laid him under a bush, and sat down over against him a good way off, as it were a bow-shot, for she said, Let me not see the death of my child. And she sat over against him, and lifted up her voice, and wept. And God heard the voice of the lad: and the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, "What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. Arise, lift up the lad, and hold him in thine hand; for I will make him a great nation." And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water; and she went and filled the bottle with water, and gave the lad drink. And God was with the lad; and he grew, and dwelt in the wilderness, and became an archer. And his mother took him a wife out of the land of Egypt; and to him were born twelve sons, who became the heads of twelve tribes, from whom some of the families of the wandering Arabs to this day claim to be descended.

LESSON II.

TRIAL OF ABRAHAM'S FAITH.

faith-ful	de-spair	hes-i-tate
jus-ti-fies	ful-fil-ment	va-ri-ance
Mo-ri-ah	fu-ture	ac-com-plish
burnt-of-fer-ing	mys-te-ri-ous	wit-ness
ap-pall-ing	an-nounc-ed	sol-emn
cir-cum-stan-ces	sac-ri-fice	sus-pect-ing
He-brew	neigh-bour-ing	vic-tim
pa-tri-arch	in-con-sist-ent	Je-ho-vah-Ji-reh

Abraham is frequently styled the father of the faithful, and his unhesitating obedience of the extraordinary command, which he now received from God, amply justifies this title. To try his faith, God said to him, "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah, and offer him there for a burnt-offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of." This was perhaps the most appalling command which could have been given to any parent; and there were several circumstances, which must have made it peculiarly painful to the Hebrew patriarch. Isaac had been born to him at an age when most men would have begun to despair of the fulfilment of the divine promise that he should have a posterity. Through this child, he was to be the father of that mighty nation, which, in future time, was to possess the

land in which he was then a stranger; and from him was to descend that mysterious person, (first announced as the seed of the woman, that should bruise the head of the serpent,) in whom all families of the earth were to be blessed. Besides, though the custom of offering human sacrifices may already have begun to prevail among the neighbouring tribes, such a command was altogether inconsistent with the character, in which God had hitherto revealed himself to Abraham. Yet Abraham did not hesitate to obey. His faith was strong enough to believe that God would not require any thing which was really at variance with his justice and mercy, and that he could raise Isaac from the dead, if it were necessary to accomplish what he had promised. He therefore rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son; and he clave the wood for the burnt-offering, and set out for the place of which God had told him.

On the third day, they beheld the mountain at a distance; and Abraham, unwilling perhaps that any one should witness the solemn and painful service which he was about to perform, told the young men to remain where they were, while he and his son went forward to worship. They therefore went on together, Isaac carrying the wood, and Abraham himself taking the fire and a knife. And now the faith of Abraham, if any thing could have shaken it, must have yielded to the voice of nature. Isaac, little suspecting

that he himself was to be the victim, said to Abraham, "My father, behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt-offering?" "My son," was Abraham's only reply, "God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-offering."

Having come to the place which God had pointed out, Abraham built an altar, upon which he laid the wood in order. He then bound Isaac, and laid him on the altar, and took the knife, and stretched forth his hand to slay his son. But his faith had been sufficiently tried; and the angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven, and said, "Abraham! Abraham! Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou any thing to him; for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from me." And Abraham lifted up his eyes and looked, and saw a ram caught in a thicket by the horns; and Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt-offering instead of his son. And Abraham called the name of that place, Jehovah-Jireh, that is, the Lord will provide.

LESSON III.

DEATH OF SARAH; MARRIAGE OF ISAAC; AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM.

de-cease	re-la-tion-ship	Re-bec-ca
pa-tri-arch	mar-ri-age	hos-pi-tal-i-ty
Hit-tites	Ca-naan-ites	prov-i-dence
se-pul-chres	en-camp-ment	sin-gu-lar
friend-ly	Na-hor	Ke-tu-rah
E-phron	per-mis sion	de-scen-dants
in-sist-ed	brace-lets	Is-rael-ites
pur-chas-ing	Beth-u-el	a-li-ens
Mach-pe-lah	Mil-cah	am-i-ty
trans-ac-tion	prov-en-der	res-pect-ive

LT/001.428, T45, 1863

Some years after the trial of Abraham's faith, Sarah died, in the hundred and twenty-seventh year of her age. Her decease brought the patriarch into treaty with the chiefs of the Hittites regarding a burial place for his family. He had as yet no possession of his own in the land of promise; and he was unwilling that the earthly remains of the Hebrews should mingle with those of the Canaanites. He therefore declined to use the sepulchres of the children of Heth. He would not even accept the friendly offer of Ephron to make him a present of a piece of ground to bury his dead; but insisted on purchasing the field and cave of Machpelah for as much money as it was worth. The sum agreed upon was four hundred shekels of

to sleep on the ground, with a stone for his pillow, when God appears to him in a vision, announcing himself as the God of Abraham and Isaac, and promising to give the land on which he lay to him and his posterity. He also renews the mysterious promise formerly made to Abraham, that in his seed all families of the earth should be blessed. In the morning Jacob resumes his journey, and at length arrives in Padanaram. He accosts some shepherds, who are standing with their flocks by the side of the well, and who tell him that they are of Haran. He asks if they know any thing of Laban, and is informed that they know him well, that he is in good health, and that it is his daughter Rachel, who is now approaching the well with her father's sheep. He straightway removes the stone, (with which, in these countries, the wells are covered up, to prevent them from being choked with the sand,) and waters the flock for Rachel. Having done this, he introduces himself, and, when he has made known to her their connection, they tenderly salute each other with tears. She runs home to tell the news, and brings out her father, who, after kindly embracing his nephew, receives him as a kinsman into his dwelling. After abiding there for a month, his uncle tells him that it is unreasonable, that he should enjoy his services for nothing, and bids him name his wages. He immediately agrees to serve seven years, on condition that, at the end of that period, he should

receive Rachel to wife: to this Laban agrees. The term of service is at length completed; Jacob demands the stipulated recompense; his uncle apparently consents, and a great marriage feast, to which all the people in the neighbourhood are invited, is prepared. In place of fulfilling his agreement, however, Laban gives Jacob, not Rachel, as he had promised, but her elder and less beautiful sister Leah. Jacob loudly complains of this breach of promise. His uncle pretends to justify it, by alleging that in no case, by the custom of their country, was a younger sister married before the elder; but promises that if his nephew will serve him seven years more, he shall have the younger also to wife. With this condition Jacob complies, and at the end of the week, during which the marriage feast lasted, receives Rachel. By these two wives, and by their handmaids, whom he takes as concubines, he becomes the father of twelve sons and one daughter. By another agreement which he makes with Laban, namely that he should have all the speckled goats and brown sheep for taking care of the flocks, he becomes very rich in herds. His wealth at last excites the envy of Laban and his sons: and, by the advice of the Lord, he therefore flees from that country to return home, taking with him his family and property. No sooner is his flight discovered than Laban sets forth in pursuit of him; but by the way the Lord appears unto him, and warns him not to touch

Jacob. Laban at length overtakes his nephew at Mount Gilead, where he had pitched his tent, but dreading the vengeance of the God of Jacob, who had appeared to him by the way, offers him no violence. He only chides him for going away without giving him intimation, that he might have shown him due respect at his departure; and then enters into a covenant with him for the protection of his daughters, of which a pillar, which they there set up, was to be a memorial. On the following morning, Laban returns in peace to his own land.

But Jacob has no sooner parted with Laban, than he begins to dread another enemy in his brother Esau, who was now the chief of the country through which he must pass on his way to Canaan. His alarm becomes still greater, when he is informed that Esau has set out to meet him with four hundred armed men. Encouraged, however, by a host of angels, whom he meets near Mount Gilead, and afterwards by the angel of the Lord, with whom he wrestles at the ford Jabbok, and who changes his name from Jacob to Israel, he determines to proceed. To appease his brother he sends forward a valuable present of cattle, and then so divides his family and flocks, that if the foremost were attacked, the rest might have time to escape. But all these precautions are unnecessary. The meeting which soon after takes place, is friendly and affectionate. All their former animosities are forgotten; and it is not till Jacob promises to visit

him at Seir, that Esau takes his leave. After his departure, Jacob crosses the Jordan, and once more becomes a sojourner in the promised land.

LESSON V.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH.

cir-cum-stance	ig-no-rance	ve-ri-fied
suf-fi-cient	ex-claim-ed	res-to-ra-tion
re-ports	sack-cloth	pre-dict-ed
mis-con-duct	at-tempt-ed	Pha-ra-oh
in-di-cates	con-so-la-tion	re-mem-bers
wel-fare	Pot-i-phar	sig-ni-fy
de-ter-min-ed	con-fi-dence	a-bun-dance
dis-suad-ed	ac-cus-ed	re-com-mends
Reu-ben	per-plex-ed	ap-pro-ba-tion
de-ceive	in-ter-pre-ta-tion	

THE particular favourite of Jacob, among his twelve sons, was Joseph, the eldest child of his beloved Rachel. This circumstance was perhaps sufficient to excite the envy and hatred of his brethren; but these feelings were increased by the reports of their misconduct which he carried to his father, and by two dreams which he had, indicating his future greatness. So strong did their dislike to him grow, that having gone to

ROBERT REID,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

BOOKBINDER,

and General Book Manufacturer,

94 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, C.W.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

AND OTHER PAPERS,

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.